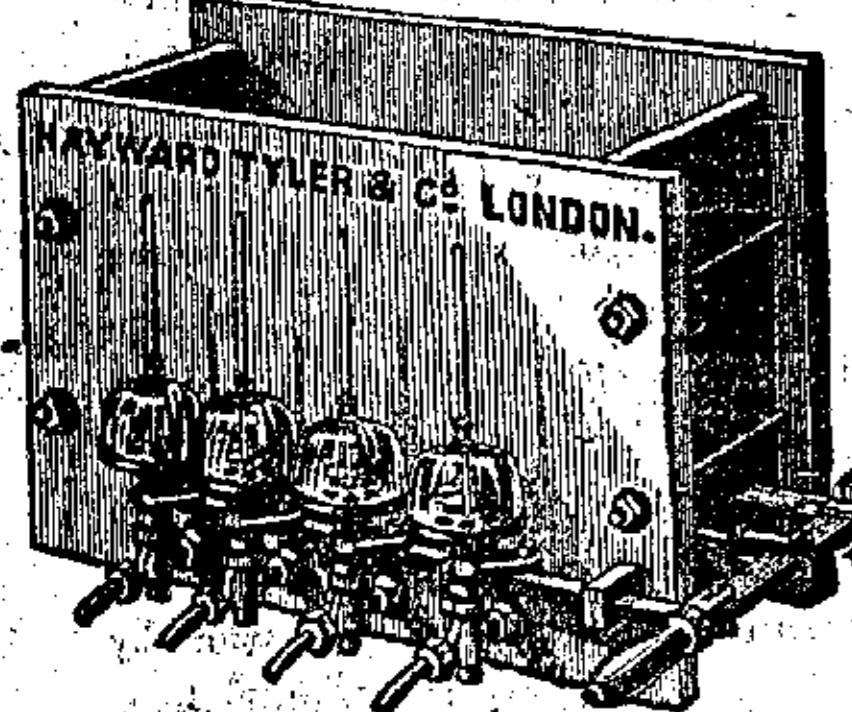


Intimations.

THE OLDEST HOUSE
IN THE TRADE IS
HAYWARD TYLER & Co.'s
84 & 85, WHITECROSS ST, LONDON.



SODA WATER
MACHINERY
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

THE IMPROVED SYRUPING CISTERNS.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

PELLATT & Co.,
FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON,
Respectfully inform their Friends and the
Public that they have removed to their
NEW SHOW ROOMS & OFFICES,
17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUUS, where may be seen samples of
TABLE GLASS, for Household use, Regimental
CHANDLIERES, for Gas, Kerosene or Candles,
CHINA and STONEWARE, for Breakfast, Dinner,
Dessert and Tea Service,
CHEMICAL GLASS WARE, Steam Gauges,
Vats, &c.,
ELECTROPLATE LINEN, CLOCKS,
LAMPS, and all MEES and HOTEL
requisites.

* All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or
Londoners must be addressed to the Office,
17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUUS, LONDON,
PELLATT & Co., Glass Manufacturers.



THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be
most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or
the slighter complaints which are more particularly in-
dental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the
bush.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system
against those evils which so often beset the human race
viz.—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and
stomach—the great forerunners of fever, dysentery,
diarrhoea, and cholera.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas
Holloway, 533, Oxford Street, London.

* Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the
United States.

20ap78 1w 16

HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE
CABINET, INDIA RUBBER, AND BUV
LEATHER KNIVES. KNIVES CONSTANTLY
CLEANED WITH A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKED IN BOXES, AND TIN,
G. OAKES, 14, ST. JAMES'S, LONDON.

OAKEY'S INDIAN RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
THE KNIFE. OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL) CLEANS
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, ETC. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D. & 2D. EACH, & 10 BOXES.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
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JOHN O

Intimations.

HIS IMPERIAL RUSSIAN MAJESTY'S
CONSULATE, HONGKONG.
NOTICE.

THE Shipping is hereby notified that
Torpedoes have been placed at the
entrance of the port of Vladivostock (in
the Ildar province of Eastern Siberia),
and that Vessels, previous to entering said
port must apply on board the Guardship,
which is stationed outside, for an officer,
who will pilot them through the dangers.

WM. REINERS,
Consul.

Hongkong, May 8, 1878. my8

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A FIRST BONUS of ten per cent upon
contributions and an interim dividend
of Sixty dollars per Share for the year 1877
will be payable on MONDAY NEXT, the
18th Instant.

Warrants may be had on application at
the Office of the Society on and after the
11th Instant.

By Order of the Board,

E. MOORE,
Act. Secretary.

Hongkong, May 6, 1878. my14

STANDARD FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agent to the above Company at this
Port, are prepared to grant Policies against
Fire to the extent of \$40,000, on Buildings
or on Goods stored therein.

DISCOUNT 20%

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

To-day's Advertisements.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

THE Company's Steamer "ICHANG" will leave for CANTON on SUNDAY Next, the 12th Instant, to resume her usual service upon the River.

Commanding on MONDAY Next, she will leave CANTON on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 9 a.m.; and HONGKONG on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 8 a.m.

SALOON FARE, ONE DOLLAR.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, May 11, 1878.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamer

"AMOY."

G. H. DREWES, Master, will be despatched for the above Port on TOMORROW, Sunday, the 12th Instant, at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFRAK & Co.

Hongkong, May 11, 1878. my15

LOST.

A BLACK AND TAN TERRIER with
One Eye. Answers to the name of
"GUNNER." Any one finding the same
and sending it to the WEST POINT
FOUNDRY will be Rewarded if necessary.

Hongkong, May 11, 1878.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, British barque,
Captain A. McIntyre.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

DEVANA, British barque, Capt. William
May.—McLchers & Co.

H. G. JOHNSON, American barque, Capt.
Isaac N. Colby.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

FRIEDERICH, German 3-masted schooner,
Captain J. Hoyer.—Wieser & Co.

TA LEE, German barque, Captain M.
Hoffmann.—Sleumer & Co.

CEYLON, American barque, Captain
Edward Kelly.—Olympath & Co.

FORMOSA, German barque, Captain
Schweer.—Molchers & Co.

PRINZ FRIEDERICH CARL, German str.,
Capt. H. Mohr.—Butterfield & Swire.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 11, Peng-chou-hai, Chinese R. C.,
C. H. Palmer, Pakhoi May 9, via
Hochow.

May 11, China, German steamer, 648,
Aeternus, Shanghai May 7, General
Sikorski & Co.

May 11, Amoy, British steamer, from
Canton.

May 11, Pernambuco, British steamer,
648 Hyde, Saigon May 6, Rice.—Mizorossi
& Co.

May 11, Sun-kei, Chinese gunboat, from
Changchow.

May 11, Caldera, British steamer, 1308,
B. S. Williams, Singapore May 4, General
Jardine, Matheson & Co.

May 11, Kwangtung, British steamer,
670 Funchard, Foochow May 7, Amoy 5,
and Swatow 10, General.—Douglas La.
Train & Co.

DEPARTURES.

May 11, Atlanta, for Chinkiang.

11, Irauadid, for Bangkok.

11, Irauadid, for Marseilles, etc.

11, Yaso, for Coast Ports.

11, Amoy, for Amoy.

11, Marca, for Saigon.

11, China, for Canton.

11, San Lorenzo, for India.

CLEARED.

Antenor, for Shanghai.
Elizabeth, for Yokohama.
Parsee, for Saigon.
Charlton, for Chinkiang.
Amoy, for Shanghai.
Pi Ma Da, for Bangkok.
Onchita, for Manila.
Beethoven, for Newchwang.
Paho, for Newchwang.
Friedrich, for Newchwang.
Holland, for Foochow.
Charlotte Andrews, for Quinhon.

PASSENGERS.

For Peng-chou-hai, from Pakhoi, H. E.
the Hoppe of Canton and wife.

For China, from Shanghai, Mr. Fabris,
and 11 Chinese.

For Kwangtung, from Coast Ports, Messrs

Carney and Algar, 2 European deck, and

63 Chinese.

For Pernambuco, from Saigon, 4 Chinese.

For Caldera, from Singapore, 250 Chi-

nese.

DEPARTED.

For Hankow, for Hankow and Shanghai,
Mrs. Huffman and the Misses May and
Ethel Huffman.

For Irauadid, for Marseilles, Dr. G. J.

Wharry, Lieut. McCallum, R. E., Messrs

Hornbrook and T. Algar, and Mrs. Gaffa.

From Shanghai: for Port Said, Mr. Dyer;

for Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull, child

and servant, Mr. D. M. Henderson, Mr

and Mrs. Bovet, 2 children and servant, Mr

—From Yokohama: for Marseilles, Dr.

Vidal.

For Keao, for Foochow, Messrs R. H.

Boyd and W. Dougal, and 1 Native.

For Dunelm, for Bangkok, 107 Chinese.

For Enny, for Amoy, 130 Chinese.

For Marca, for Saigon, 140 Chinese.

To DEPART.

For Amoy, for Shanghai, 12 Chinese.

For Beethoven, for Newchwang, 5 Chi-

nes.

For Parsee, for Saigon, 150 Chinese.

For Charlotte Andrews, for Quinhon, 2

Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Chinese R. C. Peng-chou-hai reports:

Fine weather throughout the passage of 36

hours from Pakhoi.

The German steamer China reports: Had

light Southerly winds and fine weather

from port to port. On the 8th passed the

S. S. Yangtze off Tungyung Island.

The British steamer Pernambuco reports:

Light winds and fine weather throughout.

The British steamer Caldera reports:

Experienced steady N.E. monsoon to 18

N., then to port light winds and calm

and fine weather throughout.

The British steamer Kwangtung reports:

Left Foochow on the 7th at noon, had light

variable wind and fine weather to Amoy;

then to Swatow light southerly winds

and foggy weather. Left Swatow on 10th

at 8 p.m., and had light S.W. winds and

fine weather to port. Steamers in Foo-

chow, Glenroy and Glenfallow. In Amoy,

Glenbridge, Pertin, and U.S. gunboat

Alert. The ste. Douglas left for Foochow.

In Swatow, Newchwang. Haikong left on

the 9th for Amoy.

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest

London and Colonial Papers, &c.—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

When left. Name. From. Remarks.

Oct.

19, Oscar, Hamburg San Francisco

25, Benedicta, Hamburg

Nov.

2, Minna, London

3, Elizabeth Shelds, Hamburg

20, Jetti, Cardiff

Dec.

1, Glengaber, Flushing

2, Otto, Hamburg

13, Sir Harry Parkes, London

19, Sedan, Cardiff

—R. B. Fuller, Cardiff

23, J. R. Worcester, London

25, G. B. S., Liverpool

Jan.

8, Korso, Penarth

13, Elvedon, Cardiff

17, Hylton Castle, Greenock

22, Belle of Oregon, Liverpool

27, Earl of Devon, Antwerp

30, Elizabeth Childs, Plymouth

31, Wandering Jew, Penarth

Feb.

2, Per Ardua, London

7, Nourmash, London

9, Lodore, Falmouth

9, Hedwig, Cardiff

9, Channel Queen, Cardiff

21, Magdalene, Cardiff

22, Riverton, Penarth

23, Eleanor, Sydney

24, Esmeralda, Cardiff

26, Highlander, New York

Road East, near the Murray Barracks, has been engaged to make the uniforms, and that application can be made to him accordingly. It is requested that each gentleman upon applying for his uniform will leave his name in full with the Tailor.

NOTES ON PAKHOI & HAIPHONG.

In continuation of those we published on Hainan, we now give a few notes on Pakhoi, made about the end of last year.

November, 1877.—Thursday.—Pakhoi is a wretched hole; the people are surly and dirty; the streets are stinking lanes, and the ships dirty; while the country (soil) is arid and dry. Fowls, wild duck, and pork are obtainable, and the fish is good, while the same may be said of the sweet potatoes. Of fruit, the pine-apples are small and insipid, while the plantains are good all the year round, and oranges, pomelos, and lichees are good when in season. About 120 junks arrived during last twelve months, with Piece Goods, Cotton and general cargo from Macao. Sugar is exported, as also various oils; while Cassia goes overland to Canton; and Tanned and Raw Hides, Tallow, Glue, Lungs, Indigo Fluid, Fire-crackers and Crockery-ware figure amongst the exports. The passenger trade is large, but is in the hands of the junks. Compradores were established here six months, but gave it up as a bad job.—Leen-shoo-foo is 20 miles from this by water, and 18 by land; and a fresh water stream (navigable for flat-bottomed boats) runs through the city. Hung-chew, about 35 miles N.W. of Pakhoi, is a great mart for oil, and takes large quantities of Opium, Piece Goods and Cotton. The capital city (Leen-shoo) takes a large quantity of the goods imported into Pakhoi.—The people here are not particularly favourable to foreigners, and great difficulties are therefore experienced in getting houses; Bishop Burdon was in treaty for about fifty houses, but always broke down at the signing point.

Saturday.—Arrived at anchor off the French Concession at Haiphong. The native village is a wretched, dirty place, situated on both banks of a deep creek; this site, like that of the Concession, has been formed by throwing up mud from the adjacent paddy fields, and is of small breadth—only one street, with native and Chinese houses on each side. The native houses are built of matting and bamboo, and are supported, near the water, on bamboo and piles. The trade is principally Rice, with a small quantity of Silk, Gambier, Tin, Varnish, and Lacquer Oil; all of which come from places some distance inland.

Monday.—Made preparations for a journey to Aniol, the capital of Tonquin. The officials and troops here are well housed in well-built brick houses, which are quite new and have only been occupied for a few months; the bricks are made close to the spot and are very good. This place bids fair to become a large place in the course of time when the trade with Hainan is fairly opened. The Chinese do nearly all the business that is done, the natives being but indifferent traders; in fact, amongst the latter, the women do all the bargaining and are acknowledged as the medium through which business is successfully carried on. At a short distance easily accessible by water there are high lands where coal may be got in abundance; and it is also reported that the hills contain iron, tin, copper, silver, and gold. All trade is carried on under the supervision of the French Government, which, after the failure of Du Pouey's expedition, made a treaty with the Anamites by which it becomes the protecting power for all Europeans. The Chinese, being under Anamite rule, have greater facilities for trading than foreigners, as they can proceed into the interior and can own land. The Anamite mandarins are very jealous of foreign interference, and throw many obstacles in the way of trade. The people are of a light brown complexion and are in many instances quite fair, more especially the women in the towns, who as a rule have good and regular features and nice figures. They have an unfortunate custom, however, of blackening the teeth, which is very ugly, which they excuse (both men and women) on the ground that a dog has white teeth, and they can't stand that. Among their accomplishments are theft and untruthfulness; they steal and lie naturally; while, if all accounts be true, the women are not violently enamoured of chastity and all the attendant virtues. The numbers, or rather swarms, of children one everywhere meets with are astonishing; and it is noteworthy that infanticide has no place in Anam, though small-pox carries off large numbers of the young ones, and many seem to be subject to scrofulous ailments. Snipe, wild duck, geese, plover, and curlew are very plentiful. Plantains and oranges are the fruits available; and pork, fowls and duck, with some tolerable taste, are the principal articles of food. Good fish can be procured whenever the fishermen take the trouble to seek it. Oysters are to be found in abundance, but large and coarse, and fit for food only when fried or stewed. The men are lazy, arrogant, and addicted to opium-smoking; while the women are very industrious.

Tuesday.—Started in a steam-launch for Aniol. The river, shallow and tortuous, flows through a country low and flat, with one exception, viz., the Lophant Mountain. At certain seasons, when the river is low, there are but three feet of water on the different sand-bars, whilst at other places there are from 3 to 6 fathoms at low water. The flood tide is felt for about one third of the distance, beyond which it is a continuous downward stream. The few latitudes that run take 24 hours to make the run up, and about 18 hours on the return journey. The banks of the river are low, and but few villages are to be seen, most of which are small, but largely stocked with children, and noted for the gaping, open-mouthed manners of their inhabitants. As the rice crop is being harvested, the whole country looks as if carpeted with golden grain, variegated here and there with patches of indigo and sugar-cane. Anchored for daylight.

Wednesday.—Arrived at Hanoi at half past 11 a.m., and anchored in 6 fathoms close to the shore. The French have here a concession; as at Haiphong, with a Comand, Commandant of troops and 100 soldiers, &c.; but what they do is a mystery. Hanoi is a city of about 20,000 inhabitants; its streets are wide and clean with houses and shops on both sides, but not paved, so that they are very muddy on rainy days;—only mandarins and known wealthy people are permitted to wear shoes, which distinguishes the natives but little. The shops appeared to be fairly well supplied with goods, but noticeably only of a cheap

nature, the Anamites being neither extravagant nor fond of dress or ornament. Inlaid shell work is one of the principle branches of industry, and at this work whole families are employed; some of the colours and designs are exceedingly beautiful, but the woodwork is coarse and not well finished. The meat-shops are very numerous—beef and pork; and here, after an experience of eighteen years of Chinese life, I for the first time saw shops for the sale of dog-meat, where a large business was done. At these shops, which were clean and well found, Dog in every cooked form could be bought—roast dog, boiled dog, dog-sausage, and to judge by the numbers of customers, these dishes appeared to be in great request. There was no raw meat; but there was no disguise attempted—the whole animal is cooked, with head and trotters, like a sucking-pig; and the flesh is in appearance a little paler than young pork. Some of the native houses we visited were clean, and the lady of the house was very attentive, offering tea, betel-nut and paper cigarettes. As the people have no wells all their water for household use is carried from the river in buckets, and the water-carriers (all of whom are girls and women) are quite an important class of the community. Nearly all the clothes worn by the people are of one colour, viz., the dingy brown of the gambier; the head-dress is a turban of dark blue cloth; the hair being worn long and twisted in knots round the head. Women sometimes bind rolls of white cloth in their hair crosswise. Black satin trousers are worn by all women who can afford to do so; but the general dress consists of a skirt waistcoat and long coat, cut like those of the men, so that it is often difficult to distinguish the men from the women. The latter wear broad flat hats with a very deep edge, while the men's "tiles" are smaller and of a mushroom shape. The interior of the houses contain a few stools, but the principal piece of furniture is a raised platform which fills up nearly the whole of the space; on this they eat, sleep, dance, and lounge about; and it is generally made of polished hard wood.

November 19.—Tuesday.—Tried to get a boat to visit the coal regions, but did not succeed as the Chinese apparently did not relish the idea. Met one of Pouey's men, who had worked coal, but could not get a Government grant, when his mine was closed by the Anamites. With his assistance got two boats, and started for the country. Passing some strange-looking hills said to be composed of marble, reached and passed the town of Quan-ye, and soon afterwards stopped for want of water. At a large Anamite farm-house we were made very comfortable, as we had our own blankets and pillows; the doors were securely barricaded against nocturnal visits of tigers ere we went to sleep.

November 21.—Over the hills to the Coal fields.—The country is beautiful—mountainous and well wooded, except where the woodcutters have left only the 18 inch stumps; seams of coal are visible in many places, as well as great quantities of iron ore. This coal could be easily worked, and with a little expense a canal already formed by nature could be made deep enough for flat-bottomed boats. The distance to the banks is not quite a mile, and this could easily be covered by a tramway. Sugar-cane, coconuts, rice and potatoes would suit the soil; and the thing could be made to pay without a doubt.

Police Intelligence.
(Both Magistrates Sitting.)

May 11, 1878.

DRUNKENNESS.

James Cameron, fireman U. S. S. *Ranger*, was charged with the above offence, and ordered to pay 40 cents chair-hire.

Kally Charum, coachman in the employment of Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co., was fined 20 cents for drunkenness.

LARCENY.

Lau Acheung, a coolie, was sent to 2 months' hard labour for stealing a pick, the property of a contractor at the Hong Ham Battery.

Li Apo, a coolie, was sent to three months' hard labour for stealing two pairs of shoes from the steamer *Yesso*.

AN UNGRATEFUL "HUSSY."

Un Atah, a hawker, was charged with creating a disturbance in a brothel and breaking some crockery. The complainant Tsan Tsun Kum, one of the inmates of the brothel, No. 15, East Street, said she had knowledge of the defendant before. He came to the brothel yesterday and remained until 1 to 1 o'clock, but did not engage her, so she told him to go away. He became angry and broke some crockery. Defendant said that he had known the defendant for 8 years and during that time had spent large sums of money upon her, and when she was poor had supported her; last night she was drunk and they had a quarrel, and the things were broken accidentally.

Ordered to pay the value of the broken articles.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY CORPS.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The object in view in the formation of the Corps is to impart to as many volunteers as possible sufficient military instruction to enable them to assist the regular forces in time of war or danger of attack.

For this purpose the volunteers would be expected to go through the following course of instruction:—

Each member to be drilled at least once a day, either morning or evening as he may elect, for one hour in squad drill as laid down in the field exercise book, copies of which are being printed for distribution. Squads to be formed under drill instructors from the regular troops.

Members will be moved progressively from squad to squad according to proficiency, and to arrive at the first squad as soon as possible should be an object of ambition to all.

After qualifying in this preliminary infantry drill, members will be instructed in gun drill, but no member will be eligible for the latter unless he shall have passed the winter.

The first squad, after completing its preliminary infantry drill will be placed under the tuition of Royal Artillery non-commissioned officers under the supervision of the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, in such numbers as he may be prepared to receive, and they will be instructed in the full of the different descriptions of guns in the command.

These artillery drills will take place daily, morning and evening, at the same hours as the preliminary infantry drills. Members to select either the morning or evening drills as may suit their convenience.

The uniform of the corps will be supplied by the Colonial Government, and will consist of a loose fitting smock of dark blue serge with scarlet collar and cuffs, white shoulder cords, and white metal buttons. White trousers in summer, and in winter blue serge trowsers with narrow red stripe. White pith solar helmet and puttee during the summer months, and in winter round blue forage cap with white band. A white waist belt for ammunition pouch when necessary.

The Corps will be armed with Snider rifles and bayonets, and members will be taught the manual and firing exercises by the military drill instructors, as far as may be found practicable without undue interference with their gun drill. The manual and firing rifle drill, though of importance subordinate to the artillery one, will be essential in the event of close quarters.

With the concurrence of the Military Authorities, the Commandant of the Corps will be appointed by H. E. the Governor, and will be a Regular Military officer.

His Excellency will as far as possible select the other officers from a list of names chosen by the Volunteers themselves by election.

Non-commissioned officers will be appointed by the commandant. The drill instructors will, with the concurrence of the Officer Commanding the Forces, be selected from among the most competent regular military non-commissioned officers on the station.

The corps will be formed into companies or batteries; each company or battery to be lettered A, B, C, D, etc., according to the number of volunteers, and to have a certain number of officers and non-commissioned officers.

Hours and places of parade will be duly notified to the corps. An office or orderly-room will be opened at the Government Offices (on the ground floor)—opposite the Colonial Treasury, where all the business of the corps will be transacted and all returns kept connected with its equipment and movements.

The preliminary squad drills will take place on the green formerly, the Parade Ground of the old Volunteer Corps, situated opposite the Government Offices. The subsequent artillery drills will take place in Wellington or Murray Batteries as the Military Authorities may decide.

When the Volunteer Companies shall have mastered their gun drills, they will be expected to continue them periodically by way of practice at the different batteries to which the Military Authorities may hereafter assign them.

In the event of war the corps will be placed under the orders of the Officer Commanding the forces, to assist the regular troops in manning the guns, in guarding the fortifications, and in all artillery duties connected therewith.

The following are the batteries to which the volunteers are liable to be detailed on duty:—

1.—Belcher's Bay Battery, situated above the Western Slaughter House.

2.—West Point Battery, immediately above the Roman Catholic Reformatory.

3.—Bonham-road Battery, above and near the Berlin Mission House.

4.—Wellington Barracks Battery.

5.—North Point Battery, on the road to Shauki-wan.

6.—Kowloon Dock Battery, Kowloon.

7.—Tsim-Tsui Battery, Kowloon, near the Officer's Quarters, Military Cantonments, Stone Cutter's Island Battery.

Until the office of the corps is opened, any further particulars which intending volunteers may require will be furnished to them at the Colonial Secretary's Office.

Although neither the morning nor evening drills are compulsory it is earnestly hoped that volunteers will make a point of attaining proficiency in their new military duties as soon as conveniently possible by attending, if not both, at least one drill a day.

China.

SHANGHAI.

(News).

We hear that the steamer *Galley of Lorne* is ashore at Woosung.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS ON THE FAMINE.

SHENSI.—MGR. CHAIH, BISHOP.

Si-ngan-fou, 15th October.

If does not send us another sum of money, I do not know how we shall be able to go forward, since day by day there is an increase in the number of little children exposed in the roads and in the fields, whom we cannot do less than receive into our care. The famine is becoming more and more horrible. The Christians come to us from all sides to obtain help that they may not die of hunger. During the forty-four years that I have been in China, I have never seen, or heard of a famine so dreadful in character. It is useful to add that up to the present, for want of rain, it has been impossible to sow the corn, and if it does not rain now it will be too late to sow, and so there will be no hope even for the year following. How will this end? It is very certain that a vast number of persons must perish of hunger.

5th November.—The famine in this province becomes more complete and terrible from day to day. We continue to take in little children who have been cast out, and our means are failing us, and to our great sorrow we shall not be able to receive them for the future.

8th November.—With a heart full of sorrow, I must speak to you afresh of the terrible calamity which has come upon this province by reason of the famine, the like of which nothing has been ever seen in time past.

A great number of pagans are constantly dying of hunger and cold, and some Christians also have died of hunger.

The number of Christians who come to us to ask help increases from day to day, besides which the cold weather is now quickly coming on. A few days ago an old Christian, who had come from a distance to get to us, arrived at the gate of this town. Not having enough to go to the inn, he went into a pagoda to pass the night, and having eaten nothing he died there of hunger and cold; as on the second day another poor Christian, who had seen him there related to us. We immediately sent to bury him, but the pagoda of the pagoda had already carried him away.

If there are now already in extremis, how will it be in the depth of the winter?

December 26th.—The horrible famine of which I have spoken to you in my letters of the past months, I must now tell you becomes from day to day more shocking throughout the province, and more especially in the towns, that is to say, in all the departments of Pu-leng-sien, U-nan, Fu-ping, Han-leng, Pe-ssui, Ku-chen, Cao-ling-sien, Ling-fung, Yan-yuen, Ching-fu, Sin-ping, Fu-fung, Li-chen, Chai-fan, Fung-leng-fou, U-chung-sien; and also, although to a somewhat less degree, in several other departments and many other towns in the province.

On the most frequented roads, there are found every day those who have died of hunger. In this place, the capital of the province, in the course of ten days more than ten thousand persons have died of hunger and cold, being buried in the snow. As great a number of deaths occur also on all sides. Women, men, and children come here to the four gates of the town to receive the bowl of soup which is distributed by the Government every day, and which consists of a little millet, together with a very small portion of corn flour. Our Christians are in the same condition of extreme misery on all sides. They come to us every day to receive some help. The heart is rent with sorrow simply at beholding them, half-dead with hunger, ill-odored, shivering with cold, especially now that we are in the depth of winter. Although we afford a little help to these poor Christians, nevertheless men and women also resort to the gate of the town to receive the bowl of soup.

On the great roads are to be found every day dead children, as well as the living who have been deserted by their heathen parents. A Christian of Tung-yuen-fang, of the department of Cao-ling-sien, who came to visit me, said that during his journey, which occupied a day, he had found dead men lying here and there, and had counted up to thirty. We receive in our dwellings and in Christian families, the deserted children. We have already taken more than 300, and who can tell how many more we shall have to take in during the ensuing months?

This state of famine and extreme misery will not even come to an end next year, because that nearly throughout the province it has not been possible to sow the corn, for want of rain at the proper time.

From this same cause a great number of persons die, through having made use of a kind of white earth brought from the mountains, which (although it is simply earth) has much the appearance of corn flour. Still many of the people, for want of other substance, support themselves upon it. In many places, too, it is impossible to see any tree with the bark upon them; it has all been stripped off to be reduced to powder and so consumed as food.

The chief mandarin of this place, whose name is Sung-fu, bought two months ago a large field of about 20 mow, for the burial of the dead (among the poor), who from all sides come here to receive the daily bowl of soup given by the Government. Deep pits have been dug, but now they are all nearly full of the dead bodies, so that there is no more room in the field to dig more, and it will become necessary to purchase another plot even larger than this one.

On the matter of Shensi, Mr. Monilleron, a Missionary from Honan, the neighbouring province, wrote, under date 13th January, 1878:—“Two of our Christians who arrived from Shensi, say that the misery is still greater in this part of the Celestial Empire. Corn is sold at taels 32 a pound, and sometimes 36. Deep pits have been dug, but now they are all nearly full of the dead bodies, so that there is no more room in the field to dig more, and it will become necessary to purchase another plot even larger than this one.

In the event of war the corps will be placed under the orders of the Officer Commanding the forces, to assist the regular troops in manning the guns, in guarding the fortifications, and in all artillery duties connected therewith. The good God protected them and they met with no hurt.

HONAN.—MGR. Volonteri, Bishop. 14th December.—I am quite unable to express, in all its saddening reality, the state of great and general misery which exists in this province. Let it suffice to say that beginning from 100 & to the South of Nan-ying-fou and continuing towards the North to beyond the Yellow River, the beautiful country of Honan has been changed into a desert of dry sand. The people, after they had exhausted the scanty harvest of spring, finding no supply in the crop of the autumn (the most necessary for the people and for the poor), which has been entirely destroyed, began by selling the animals necessary for agriculture, then the implements of culture and the most necessary utensils of the houses; and several, not being able to sell

Portfolio.

BEFORE PLEVNA.
Here in this leafy place,
Quiet he lies,
Cold, with his sightless face
Turned to the skies.
'Tis but another dead;
All you can say is said.

Carry his body hence,—
Kings must have slaves;
Kings climb to eminence
Over man's graves;
So this man's eye is dim;
Turn the earth over him.

What was the white you touched,
There, at his side?
Paper his hand had clutched
Tight ere he died;
Message or wish, may be;—
Smooth the folds out and see.

Hardly the worst of us
Here could have smiled!
Only the tremulous—
Words of a child;—
Pratice, that has for stops
Just a few ruddy drops.

Look! She is sad to miss
Morning and night,
His—her dead father's—kiss;
Tries to be bright,
Good to mamma, and sweet.
That is all. "Marguerite."

Ah! if beside the dead
Slumbered the pain!
Ah, if the hearts that bled
Slept with the slain!
If the grief died—but no;
Death will not have it so.

Vignettes in Rhyme.

MATRIMONIAL DUET.

SCENE.—Wife at the piano; brute of a husband, who has no more soul for man than his boot, in an adjoining apartment, making his toilet:—

Oh! do not chide me if I weep!—
Come, wife, and sew this button on.
Such pain as mine can never sleep!
Sounds as I live, another's gone!
For unrequited love brings grief—
A needful, wife, and bring your scissors.
And Pity's voice gives no relief!—
The child! my stars! he's at my razors!
No balm to ease the troubled heart—
Who stanch'd this bosom? I declare—
That writhes from hate's envenomed dart!—
'Tis enough to make a person swear!
When faith in man is given up—
How plaguey shiftless are some women!
Then sorrow fills her bitter cup.—
I'll have to get my other line.—
And to its lee the white lips quaff—
Smith says he's coming in to-night—
While malice yields her mocking laugh!
With Mrs. S. and Jones and Wright:—
Oh! could I stide in my breast!—
And Jones will bring some prime old sherry,
This aching heart, and give it rest—
We'll want some eggs for Tom-and-Jerry.
Could, like, her waters o'er me roll!—
These stockings would look better mended:
And bring solition to my soul.—
When—will you—have—that-ditty-ended?
Then haply I, in other skies,—
We'd better have the oysters fried.
Might find the love that heart denies—
There! now, at last my dike's tied!

—

THE OUTCAST.

Scene—in a Police Court.
Magistrate (sternly)—How do you live?
Outcast (sadly)—I do not live, your worship;
I only linger!
Why do they hunt me so, from street to street?
I'm but a weary, God-forsaken creature!
In all my wanderings no friend I meet,
I find no love in any human feature.
What can your rich world care for such as I,
Scared to the heart by scorn's accusing
finger?
A lonely outcast only wants to die—
I do not live, my lord, I only linger!

There was a time when all I touched was gold,
Then friends flock'd merrily to taste my
bounty,

I never turned a dog into the cold,
Or let the poor go starving to the county;
Still I was robbed of all I loved—but how;
Ask Death, of all my ills the evil-bringer;
All are gone from me! all are gone and now,
I do not live, my lord, I only linger!

Will the dark never come to one whose feet
Are bruised with stones cast on a road of
tears?

When will the daylight fade and let me greet
Friends whom I loved in the remembered
years?
Why am I tortured with this lovely world,
Where I must ask—and they must never
give?
Indistinct harbour where rents seals are furled—
There let me linger, Lord! that I may live!

HAPPINESS.

(Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

It is often made a matter of complaint that happiness is so unevenly distributed among mankind, and that it is so difficult to trace it as an invariable result of well-doing. If happiness were a something to be showered down upon us, without any effort on our part; or if it were an artificial reward of merit, to be paid in proportion to virtuous action, without reference to any natural connection or sequence, this complaint might have some show of justice. But like everything else worth considering in an orderly universe, happiness is the subject of law; it is governed as to amount, quality, and duration by definite cause, the study of which may well employ our best mental powers. The sources from which it seems to flow are so varied and numerous, that unless we have some beacon light to guide us we may run astray in our search for it. Among the laws to which it is ever faithful is that of progress. Indeed, this is perhaps the best test that we can have of its purity and endurance. It is to be found in quality and permanent in continuance; it must grow. Beginning in the germ, it must develop gradually and increase slowly if it is to be firm and strong. The pleasure which we attain at usually eludes our grasp. The more intense, passionate, and exciting it is, the sooner it wears itself out by its own fever and passes away. That, on the other hand, whose beginnings are small and simple, develops healthily, and sends out shoots in directions unthought of.

There are some who choose such happiness as can be gained from sensual indulgence; they resolve to live uncheked

every joy that eye and ear and appetite can afford. At first, the whirl of excitement into which they have thrown themselves affords exquisite pleasure; they are confident that they have chosen well, and that life is to be to them a long-continued and increasing rapture. But such happiness contains no elements of growth; only those of decay. A few months or years find the poor prodigal bankrupt in all that is best worth having. He has lost health and hope, respect and affection have deserted him, his powers are enfeebled, his senses are blunted, the virtues he has cherished no longer gratify him, but yet hold him in iron bondage. He meant to have enjoyed everything, but how he can enjoy nothing. What he so eagerly craved had been poured out to him all at once, and the cup is empty, and the taste that is left is bitter. Had he followed the guidance of bitter thoughts, and trodden the paths of temperance, self-control, and forbearance, he would have had no intoxicating draught of pleasure, but a deep, pure well of happiness, springing up ever fresh within him, and responding to the natural and innocent desires of a healthful and well-ordered nature.

So the happiness that attends the acquirement of money, if it is to be enduring, must be of slow growth. He who grasps at large and speedy results, who rushes into speculation, borrowing freely, extending and expanding a business beyond its legitimate resources, has a fitful, feverish pleasure which even success cannot preserve, and "failure must utterly crush." Money gained thus rapidly never gives the permanent happiness which is hoped for; exhaustion, weariness and enui ensue, while still often what is thus suddenly and lightly acquired is suddenly and rapidly taken its flight. But he who is content to begin humbly, to toil for what he gets, to extend only so far and so fast as his actual means will warrant, who craves nothing more than the fair meed of his exertions, and prefers to risk only what belongs to him, while knowing nothing of the exciting pleasure of the speculator, yet lays the foundation of a happiness which will grow and endure, because the principles which uphold it are stony.

The same is true in expenditure. The pleasure which rightly belongs to it is progressive. It has small beginnings, limited

to the means possessed, and only expanding in a like proportion. No one can comprehend the full satisfaction which the spending of money can give, who has not subjected himself to the restraints which economy, prudence, and strict equity impose. Seeing impediments to his desire, they are yet the necessary barriers beyond which the fulfilment of those desires ceases to give happiness. One with taste, ingenuity, and self-denial, who plans and labours to make an attractive home out of moderate means, who contrives to extract the blessings of life for a family, in the order of their importance, and to have a little at the end for a pleasant surprise, or a healthful amusement, knows far more of the real happiness of expenditure than one who distorts with a lavish profusion that knows no stint and tempts no sacrifice.

The chief mistake we all make is in looking for happiness as an end, instead of finding it as an end, in addition to it. We imagine that, when we have been through some experience, or accomplished some feat, or acquired certain possessions, or attained some fancied height in knowledge, happiness will then be ours; meanwhile we must be content to do without it. But the truth is that it is in the effort, not after it, that it comes to us. Man was made to strive, to reach forward and upwards; when he ceases to do this he ceases by so much to live; his vitality diminishes, and with it his power of enjoyment. Thus the daily life of industry, energy, integrity, benevolence and sweetness not merely leads to happiness, but draws it involuntarily unto itself, and the two progress together. An ancient writer says: "Duty, the severe arbitress of our life, may wear a frown on her countenance at first, but presently, if we will endure that frown, the fashion of her countenance will be altered, and the earth will have nothing so fair as the smile attached to the coal depot.

One day a sloop of war came into the harbour, and notice was sent to us that next morning she would come alongside and take in coal. In order to make the necessary arrangements I took the gig after dinner in the evening, and went on board. The naval officers with whom I had hitherto come in contact had found to be very jolly fellows, but I could not get on with the officers of this vessel at all, and after several attempts to be friendly I gave it up, and left the ship in disgust. I had nothing to do with the discharge of the cargo, and consequently next morning I took my rifle and started for a long day's pig-sticking expedition through the woods. I did not return until it was nearly dark, and was then thoroughly tired out with my day's tramp. I found that the sloop had not quite completed taking in her coals, but, in order to be sure against attack, she had been hauled off into the stream, and was moored stern and stern about 20 yards distance from us. In order to further guard against a night surprise, her sentinels had been doubled, and there were no less than five stationed on deck. There was one on the forecastle, one right aft, one at each gangway, and one on the bridge. Having refreshed myself with a bath and a good dinner I lit my pipe, and in company with my chief (the captain being on shore) I took the sloop's deck, and lay down on the deck, to have a yarn. We lay down on the heaves, and, being very tired, after talking for a short time I fell asleep, and slept soundly for some time. There was a sounding order for the quartermaster of the watch to call me every four hours during the night, in order that I might take a turn round the ship and see that all was right, but long before midnight, when I should have been called, I was awakened by the horrible din made by the sentinels on board, the sloop of war. The rule in the service was for each sentinel, when the bell was struck every half hour, to call out "Sentinella alerta," corresponding to the English "All's well," but in order to make sure that they were on the alert orders had been issued that night that the sentinels were to challenge every quarter of an hour. I suppose the sentry on the bridge—who was the first to challenge—had no idea of time, or possibly he may have been sleepy and dozed, and suddenly walking in imagination it was time to call out again. Whatever was the cause, at irregular intervals, sometimes every six or seven minutes, the hoarse voice of the sentinel would be heard yelling out "Sentinella alerta," which was immediately replied to by the other four sentinels, until the quiet hours rang again.

Whether it was the best of the night, the attack of the sentinels, or the sloop made by the sentinels that surprised me, going to sleep again I know not, but do what I

old Don was "just" finishing his breakfast when I was "singled," and as I entered the room he tried to put on a very severe look, but from the merry twinkle in the corner of his eye I knew I had not much to fear. He talked very freely at first about sending me to the "colasbo," for some days; but when I told him the whole story, the absurdity of the thing so tickled his fancy that he roared with laughter. The master was settled quite amicably when his servant informed him that my coxswain had brought a supply of his nectar-rum, and he insisted on at once broaching a bottle of it in order to show there was no animosity between us. "When I left him, two hours later, there were two empty bottles on the table, and the old man was having a comfortable sleep in his easy chair.

The sloop-of-war left next day without

my coming in collision with any of the officers, and the commandant of the garrison never came near me, but many times afterwards I had a hearty laugh with the Governor about the "night alarm."

THE LETTER OF A "DREADFUL" BOY.

"Now, Bob, I'll tell you what I want. I want you to come down here for the hollow-days. Don't be afraid. Ask your sister to ask your mother to ask father to let you come. It is only 90 miles. The two apprentices, George and Will, are to be made farmers of; and brother Nick is to go home from school to help the agriculture. We like farming very much; it's capital fun. Four have got a gun and go out shooting; it's a famous good one, and sure to go off if you don't foul it. Tiger is to be our shooting dog as soon as he leaves off killing sheep. He's real savage and worried the sheep beautiful. Before father comes down we mean to bait our bull with him. There's plenty of now rivers round here, and we're going out fishing, as soon as we have mended the top joint of our rod. We've a pony too, to ride on, when we catch him; but he's lost now, and has neither man or tail to signify to lay hold of. Isn't it nice, Bob? You must come. If your mother won't give your father leave to allow you run away. Remember you turn up Kaswall-street to go to Lincolnshire, and ask for Middle-fen Hall. There's a pond full of frogs, but we won't pull them till you come; but let it be before Sunday, as there's our orchard to rob, and the fruit's to be gathered before Monday. If you like shooting raw eggs, we know where all the hens lay, and mother don't; and I'm bound there's lots of birds nests. Do come, Bob, and I'll show you the wasp's nest and anything that can comfort you. I dare say you can borrow your father's volunteers' muskets of him without his knowing anything about it; but be sure anyhow to bring the ramrod, as we mislaid ours by firing it off. Good bye, Bob."

Miscellaneous.

LIVERPOOL, March 27.—Representatives of the Admiralty were in Liverpool to-day, and inspected some of the vessels belonging to two or three of the large Atlantic steamship companies, with a view to their being employed for the transport of troops in case of emergency.

REBOLTERS FOR THE ARMY.—The War Office has decided to adopt, for military purposes, the six-chamber revolver manufactured by the Adams Small Arms Company, and large orders are now being executed, so that the non-commissioned officers, drummers, and farriers of all cavalry regiments may be at once armed with the weapon, in accordance with a recommendation of the recent Committee on equipment.

He WANTED TO JINE.—"You wan' to jine the ban, do you?" said an old negro preacher to a young convert. "Yes, sir, I wan' to jine." "Well, sir, do you believe Geciah, a piccaniny little shave, slewed a great big man called David, dat was longer dan de Centre Market, wid a pibble dat was no bigger dan a buckeberry? Eh?" "No! I don't b'lieve nothin' like dat," was the reply. "Den you can't jine." "Well, den I b'lieve it. On wid the katekiz." "I b'lieve it," continued the deacon, "dat dat was a man called Jonar who swallowed a whale and kept it down am awful long time before he spilt it out?" "No, sir; can't make me b'lieve dat," was the response. "Den you can't jine." "Well, now, by jingo, I b'lieve dat too. Go on wid de katekiz." "Do you b'lieve dat dere was a man named Delilah, and dat a woman called Sampson got down in de cellar of a big house what weighed mor'n de Centenni, and lifted it kersay out ob de world?" "Don't b'lieve nothin' ob de kind," was the indignant reply. "Den you can't jine." "Well, den I b'lieve it. On wid the katekiz." "I b'lieve it," continued the deacon, "dat dat was a man called Jonar who swallowed a whale and kept it down am awful long time before he spilt it out?" "No, sir; can't make me b'lieve dat," was the response. "Den you can't jine." "Well, now, by jingo, I b'lieve dat too. Go on wid de katekiz." "Do you b'lieve dat dere was a man named Delilah, and dat a woman called Sampson got down in de cellar of a big house what weighed mor'n de Centenni, and lifted it kersay out ob de world?" "Don't b'lieve nothin' ob de kind," was the indignant reply. "Den you can't jine. I don't b'lieve dat story you just told me, either." There was no further "katekiz."

ACCORDING to a Dutch newspaper, the Amman (Cochin-China) Embassy lately arrived in Paris is composed of the following high dignitaries:—Puzen-And-Doan, Assessor for the Home Department; Ton-Ahat-Khan, member of the Imperial Family; High Mandarin of Public Instruction; and Haint-Van-Van, High Mandarin of the Board of Works. Their dress is described as somewhat peculiar. It consists of a long gown with wide silk sleeves, on which animals and fantastical designs are embroidered. A girdle adorned with precious stones encircles the waist. The hat, which is plaited "en chignon," is hidden by a little black cap, covered with gold ornaments on both sides a wing, one foot in length, protrudes in a horizontal direction. These wings are of gauze embroidered in gold, which covers the costume. The other Annamites belong to the lower five classes of mandarins, and are dressed in black silk. On the chest a tiger or crane is embroidered. The cap has no wings, and is ornamented in silver. Puzen-And-Doan is a man of letters; he is therefore permitted to allow the nail of his left hand to grow; they are four inches in length. This high functionary is Commander of the Legion of Honour.

STATISTICS ABOUT WARRING.—The *Printing Times* says we must accept the following data on the authority of the compiler, who has evidently more time than business on his hands.—A rapid penman can write thirty words in a minute. To do this he must draw his pen through the space of rod 16 feet. In forty minutes his pen travels a furlong. He makes an average of sixteen curves or turns of the pen in writing each word. Writing thirty words in a minute, we must make 480 in each minute, in an hour, 28,800; in a day of only five hours, 144,000; and in a year of 300 days, 43,200,000. The man who makes 1,000,000 strokes with his pen in a day is not at all remarkable. Many men, newspaper writers for instance, make 6,000,000. Men we have, in the aggregate, a mark of 300 miles long to be traced on paper by such a writer in a year. In making each letter of the ordinary alphabet we must make from three to seven turns of the pen, or an average of three and a half to four. Perhaps some equally ingenious person will next inform us how much ink a journalist can save by not dotting his "i's."

BREAKING IT GENTLY.—"Yes, I remember that anecdote," the Sunday school superintendent said, with the old pathos in his voice, and the old sad look in his eyes. "It was about a simple creature named Higgins, that used to haul rock for old Mauby. When the indented Judge Bagley tripped and fell down the court-house stairs and broke his neck it was a great question how to break the news to poor Mrs. Bagley. But finally the body was put in Higgins' wagon, and he was instructed to take it to Mrs. B., but to be very guarded and discreet in his language, and not break the news to her at once, but do it gradually and gently. When Higgins got there with his sad freight, he shouted till Mrs. Bagley came to the door. Then he said, "Does the widdower Bagley live here?" "Yes, sir?" "I'll bet she does. But have your own way. Well, does Judge Bagley live no more?" "Yes, Judge Bagley lives here." "I'll bet he don't. But never mind, it ain't for me to contradict. Is the Judge in?" "No, not at present." "I just expected as much. Because, you know—take hold o' suthin', m'm, for I'm a going to make a little communication, and I reckon, maybe, it'll jar you some. There's been an accident, m'm. I've got the old Judge curled up out here in the wagon, and when you see him you'll acknowledge yourself that an ingrest is about the only thing that could be a comfort to him." —Mark Twain.

Mrs. DANIEL O'LEARY has not long been left in undisputed possession of the belt he won by his extraordinary walking. A little City walker, Howes, who made a few days since a wonderful and unexpected performance in a recent twenty-six hours' competition in the Agricultural Hall, has already declared his intention to contest with him in a six days' match. Nothing can be fairer than the terms of the challenge, issued by Mr. Kennard, the baker of Howes, who dates very appropriately from a Hackney tavern known as "The Champion." He, in a letter to the *Sportman*, says:—"In terms of the conditions on which the belt is held by O'Leary, Howes will compete against him for six days at any date within the next six months which may be mutually agreed upon for a stake of 500/- a side. An Howes is an Englishman and O'Leary is considered a foreigner, the men to walk on two different tracks, or, so far as is concerned, Howes is perfectly agreeable for both to use the same path. To show that I am in earnest to uphold the pedestrian supremacy of 'Old England,' I herewith send you 100/- Bank of England note, and should you deem it necessary, I shall at once forward the full amount as a proof of my bona fides. Of course, O'Leary must accept this challenge or forfeit all claim to be regarded as champion. Several other pedestrians have also challenged O'Leary.

HISTORY, even in its minutest anecdotal form, remarks Mr. Sals in the *Illustrated London News*, persists in repeating itself in the queenest of manners. The other day a poor old woman was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with an act of petty larceny. The chief magistrate, thinking that, in his judicial capacity, the prisoner was not quite a stranger to him, asked the prisoner if he had ever been at the Mansion House before. "Never," replied the dejected tattered man in the dock, "since the year 1845, when I came here, dressed in white satin, to the ball given by my uncle, Mr. Alderman — (it is unnecessary to name name), at that time Lord Mayor of London." I am glad to say that, after Lord Mayor Owen had sentenced the petty larceny to twenty-one days' hard labour, the kind-hearted prosecutor interceded for her, and she was discharged. It seemed to be a case in which justice could be appropriately tempered with mercy; and nowhere is the process of tempering better understood or more judiciously practised than at the Mansion House and Guildhall Police-courts. But, oddly enough, I light upon a most picturesque parallel to the poor old woman's flash of woe-begone memory as to her former grandeur. Some time in the reign of Queen Anne a party of eightiers were being conducted over the House of Lords. "Have you ever been here, friend?" asked a spruce young buck of very ancient visitor in homespun garb, who looked like a substantial yeoman and who seemed to be gazing around him with intense interest. "Never," replied the ancient person, "since I sat in that chair." And with his stick he pointed tremblingly to the throne. The ancient visitor was Richard Cromwell, some time Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England.

WASTED SYMPATHY.—One day a respectably dressed man carried a well-grown child, muffled up and apparently sick, into one of the New York hotels. He placed the child on the stairs, and began to talk to it in so rough a way that the attention of the guests was attracted. "You are able to walk upstairs by yourself," the man said, "and I won't carry you." "Oh! oh!" the child sobbed, "do carry me—please, pa, do! You know ever since I was run over by the cars and lost my feet, I can't walk upstairs alone!" "That's all stuff!" the man answered; "get up at once, or I'll make you!" The poor child then began to sob more than before, and the brutal man gave it a severe thump over the side of the head. The child moaned piteously. The indignation of the bystanders was excited, and one of them said to the man, "Is that child yours?" "What's that to you?" the man answered: "He's my father!" the child sobbed, "and—he killed—my—mother—just—as—he's—going—to—kill—me!" The man doubled his fist and made as though he was about to give the child a savage blow. Then one of the bystand

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1878.

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

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AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINSZEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MACAO, MESSRS. A. A. DE MELLO & CO. SOUTON, CAMPBELL & CO. AMoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO. HOOKE, HEDDE & CO. SHANGHAI, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,000,000 Dollars.

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MANAGER, Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

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INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent per annum on the daily balance. For Fixed Deposits:— For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places if Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager, Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, February 27, 1878.

For Sale.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS REFINERY MANUFACTURES

LOAF SUGAR, (in 5, 10, and 15 lbs. Loaves). Cut and Powdered LOAF SUGAR. CUBE SUGAR (Lyle's Patent), shortly CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 III". Fine WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 II". Medium WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 II". Fine YELLOW SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 II". COFFEE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) B I. GOLDEN SYRUP, SYRUP, and MOLASSES. SPIRITS of WINE and LAMP SPIRIT. RUM, 45°, 50°, O. P., and Naval. ANIMAL CHARCOAL and DUST. AMMONIACAL LIQUOR, from Bones. BONE TAR (a preventive of white ants). ROUGH BONE TALLOW.

Packed in Quantities and Packages to suit Customers.

Particulars and Prices on application to THE MANAGER, CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, East Point, Hongkong. March 5, 1878. 265

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BEST QUALITY CARDIFF STEAM COAL for Sale, at Godown.

Apply to BATTLES & CO., Hongkong, December 8, 1877.

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(In English and Chinese.) WASHINGMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

For Sale.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

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VEYRON'S FRENCH COFFEE MACHINES, Assorted Sizes, New System, with Automatic Lamp. COFFEE ROASTERS, and COFFEE MILLS. SETS of GARDENING UTENSILS. GENTS' TOOL CHESTS. MASON'S PATENT LOGS. METALLIC MEASURING TAPES, in strong Leather Cases. SPIRIT LEVELS, HAMMERS, DOG COLLARS and CHAINS. SAILORS' SEWING and ROPING PALMS. COPPER SIGNAL LAMPS, & MAST-HEAD LAMPS, fitted with Dioptric Lenses, according to the latest Admiralty regulations. DIOPTRIC LENSES for Signal Lamps. Porthole GLASSES, assorted sizes.

BOOKS.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE BOOKS. LETT'S DIARIES, for 1878. NOVELS, SCHOOL BOOKS. WORKS of REFERENCE and GIFT BOOKS.

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IMPERIAL TRACING PAPER.

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STATIONERY of ALL KINDS.

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QUILL PEN-MAKING MACHINES.

UNDERWOOD'S BLACK WRITING INK, MAUVE INK.

MAYARD & NOTES' WRITING and COPYING INK.

MUCILAGE, &c., &c., &c.

KELLY & WALSH'S

CELEBRATED SMOKING MIXTURE,

and

HAPPY THOUGHT TOBACCO.

Very Fine MANILA CIGARS, CIGARETTES, &c., &c.

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Hongkong, May 6, 1878.

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MANUFACTURERS,

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The Quality of the Aerated Waters manufactured is guaranteed to be First-class, the Machinery and Chemicals being New, and the Best which can be imported.

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SODA WATER, 40 CENTS.

LEMONADE, .50 "

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Also,
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THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
GWLOR, Captain J. C. BAROT, will
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at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, May 4, 1878. my18

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH to NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, and touching
AT YOKOHAMA, and SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF
PEKING will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY,
the 23rd May, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers,
and Freight, for Japan, the United States,
and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Damerara; and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER
CENT on regular rates is granted to
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,
AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND
CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMIS-
SION.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m. of 22nd May. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, April 26, 1878. my23

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
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UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELGIC" will be des-
patched for San Francisco via Yoko-
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at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for
Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
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Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 4th June. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
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should be marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-
SENGER TICKETS.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS granted to
Officers of the ARMY and NAVY and to
Members of the CIVIL and CONSULAR
SERVICES.

For further information as to Freight
of Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, May 10, 1878. my23

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE
Chinese Mail.

Two cents a character for the first 100
characters, and one cent a character
beyond the first 100; for first insertion, and
half price for repetitions during the first
week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will
be charged only one half the amount of the
first week's charge. Advertisements for
half a year and longer will be allowed a
deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount,
and contracts for more favourable terms
can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish
Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all
the ports and in the interior of China, all
the ports in Japan, in Sajon, Singapore,
Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the
Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru
and other places which Chinese frequent.
When the list of Agencies is completed,
it will be published. Agents have been
already established in most of the above
places, and in important ports more than
one agent has been appointed at each.

Hongkong, February 15, 1878.

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YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSO-
CIATION.
CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up..... Th. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE..... 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND..... 75,000
Total Capital and accumula-
tions to date..... Ths. 725,000

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HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and
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POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to
all parts of the World, at current
rates.

Subject to a charge of 12% for interest
on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS
OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be
annually distributed among all Contributors
of Business in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1877. my18

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPIAN & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant Insur-
ances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCHANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to
grant Policies against FIRE to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors:

KWOK ACEHONG, Merchant.
PANG YIM, Merchant.
HO SAM, of Hop Yik Chan, Merchant.
Loo YEE, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.
LEE SING, of Lee Hing Fim, Merchant.
CHENG SING YOUNG, Merchant.
CHOY CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on
Buildings and on Goods stored
therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to
DISCOUNT of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, Nos. 8 and 9, Praya West.

Hongkong, August 23, 1877. my23

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF

His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

Marine Department.

Policies granted for current rates at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding

£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WIRE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company are prepared
to grant Insurances as follows—

Marine Department.

Policies granted for current rates at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding

£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WIRE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at

Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

KONG CHIM,

Leasee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at

Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

KONG CHIM,

Leasee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

Insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports
in China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Sarawak and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. GOUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE to the extent of
£15,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, or on Board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and
Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals and other information, apply to

ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Agents, Hamburg & Co.

Hongkong, January 4, 1871.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE to the extent of
£15,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, or on Board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and
Conditions.

Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

TO LET.

TO LET.—AT MACAO.

A. COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, with
Fine GARDEN, near the BOMPARTO
Fort, Praia Grande, West
Possession on 1st June.

A. A. de MELLO & Co.,
Macao, May 10, 1878. my17

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House No. 6, Mosque
Terrace, possession from 16th April
next.

Three Offices, in Club Chambers.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, March 4, 1878.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
with Godown attached.

Houses No. 2, and 5, Seymour Terrace.

DAVID SASOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA MAIL.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised Nov. 9th, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bond-fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Barbadoes, with all French, Danish, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are:—the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rate, by any route:—
Letters, 12 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via British only:—
Letters, 16 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verd Islands:—
Via San Francisco, or Marseilles, Bridgetown

Letters, 22 26
Registration, 12 12
Newspapers, 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8 10

Aspinwall, Panama:—
Letters, 18 34 38
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 8 10

Canada, Vancouver, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia:—
Letters, 12* 16 20
Registration, 8 12 12
Newspapers, 24 4 6
Books & Patterns, 4* 6 8

Bahamas, Hayti:—
Letters, 14 34 38
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 8 10

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—
Letters, 30 46 50
Newspapers, 6 6 8
Books & Patterns, 14 10 12
Registration, 12 None. None.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—
Letters, 16 16 20
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8 6 8

W. Indies, (except as above) Costa Rica, Guatemala, Monte Video, & New Granada, & Venezuela:—
Letters, 24 34 38
Newspapers, 6 4 6
Books & Patterns, 14 8 10
Registration to British & Union, 12 8 8
West Indies only, 12 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji (N.Z.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.
† Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

Correspondence for the West Indies (except those belonging to the Postal Union, the Bahamas, and Hayti), for Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent via San Francisco.

The conditions are as follows:—
1st. The publication must consist wholly, or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unjoined.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unjoined; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post in second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inscribed.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although it they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a *Parcel Post* to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

† Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to *bonded trade patterns* or *samples of merchandise*. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind—but such articles only—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of glass, of other material, fastened

in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of elder down, raw or thread silk, woolen or goat's hair, thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or glass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bag or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry comba, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or wire, provided that they be packed and guarded, in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone; viz., the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verd Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies.

Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad except as a pattern or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass, or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also, rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorized to demand change, and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any packet or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and the adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a *Parcel Post* to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

5. The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and the adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

6. The registration of a parcel makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered parcel can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered parcel is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless, a large sum of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the parcel be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered parcels; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and often a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such parcels. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coins, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a definite registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

7.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

8.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

9.—Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

10.—Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 3 per cent. premium in all cases.

11.—Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereinabove named can pass as a newspaper.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is done by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

12.—Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

13.—The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books, and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if with intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder,

Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs,

or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or

offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that,

in China and Japan, there is no such thing

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloong shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchored.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Afghan	4 c	Hunt	Brit. str.	1439	May 3	T. G. Linstead	Hankow	
Albion	5 c	Müller	Ger. str.	1279	May 9	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Salgon	
Alverton	4 c	Darnell	Brit. str.	1086	May 9	Moyer & Co.	Salgon	
Amoy	5 c	Drewes	Brit. str.	796	May 11	Siemsen & Co.	Shanghai	To-morrow
Antenor	5 c	Jones	Brit. str.	1644	May 10	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai	13th inst.
Argentino	8 c	Barnett	Brit. str.	915	April 22	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	For Sale	
Argyll	4 c	Scott	Brit. str.	1271	May 2	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Beauty	4 c	Potter	Brit. str.	1120	May 4	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Bertha	8 c	Langley	Brit. str.	1240	May 7	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.		
Bombay	2 b		Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong		
Canoes	2 b		Brit. str.	95	Oct.	Kwok Acheong		
Caernarvon	4 b	Spowart	Brit. str.	1128	May 1	Butterfield & Swire		
Cassandra	4 b	Langer	Ger. str.	937	May 9	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Charlton	3 c	Johnson	Brit. str.	788	May 7	Hop Kee & Co.		
China	5 c	Ackermann	Ger. str.	648	May 11	Siemsen & Co.	Chinkiang	at daylight
Cyphernes	4 c	Wood	Brit. str.	1286	May 8	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Canton	To-day
Emmy	4 c	Blanco	Span. str.	234	May 9	Remedios & Co.		
Fame	6 b	Stopani	Brit. str.	117	May 17	H. K. & W. poa Dock Co.		
Patchoy	8 b	Holland	Brit. str.	153	May 29	G. McBain		
Patrick	5 b	Humphries	Brit. str.	597	April 18	Geo. Chong Hong		
Philistina	2 b	Thomas	Brit. str.	1243	May 5	H. Kier & Co.		
Glams Castle	4 b	Greig	Brit. str.	1688	April 21	Butterfield & Swire	Australian Ports	18th, noon
Gunga	5 c	Brown	Brit. str.	977	April 26	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Foochow	To-day
Holland	4 c	Adriani	Dut. str.	1148	April 29	Siemsen & Co.	Marselles, &c.	To-day
Iracuaddy	5 c	Gauvan	Foh. str.	2500	May 6	Messagers Maritimes	Spore, Calcutta, &c.	15th, 3 p.m.
Japan	5 c	De Smidt	Brit. str.	1865	May 3	David Sisson, Sons & Co.		
Kienchow	2 b	Green	Brit. str.	1060	May 1	Kwok Acheong	Foochow	14th inst.
Killarney	5 c	O'Neill	Brit. str.	1060	April 29	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Madagascar	3 c	Timm	Brit. str.	884	May 7	Siemsen & Co.		
Maharajah	3 c	Clark	Brit. str.	994	May 9	Siemsen & Co.		
Maria	3 c	Broker	Brit. str.	1060	May 3	Kwong Hing Cheong	Saigon	To-day
Mocca	3 c	Mornay	Brit. str.	678	May 17	Landstein & Co.		
Parsee	3 c	Sargent	Brit. str.	1014	May 5	Molchers & Co.		
Perambuto	4 c	Hyde	Brit. str.	643	May 11	Molchers & Co.		
Prince Friedrich Carl	5 c	Mohr	Ger. str.	1100	May 10	Butterfield & Swire		
Quinta	2 b	Wrang	Ger. str.	874	May 5	Soy Sing		
State of Alabama	2 b	Ritchie	Brit. str.	1511	May 1	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Sunda	5 c	Reeves	Brit. str.	1040	May 2	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Tanais	5 c	Marcelles	Foh. str.	1738	May 7	Messagers Maritimes		
Venice	4 b	Rhode	Brit. str.	1271	May 2	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Yesso	5 b	S. Ashton	Brit. str.	560	May 8	Douglas Lapra & Co.		
Sailing Vessels								
Aldebaran	2 c	Cole	Brit. bge.	938	May 8	Chinese		
Andreas	2 c	Bagen	Ger. bge.	240	April 27	Siemsen & Co.		
Anne Bertha	7 c	Petersen	Ger. bge.	468	May 4	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Anna Siberia	4 c	Paulsen	Ger. bge.	326	April 25	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Areola	2 c	Penney	Brit. bge.	947	April 24	Butterfield & Swire		
Auguste Reimers	7 c	Thommen	Ger. sch.	207	April 20	Captain		
Beethoven	3 c	Haje	Ger. bge.	840	April 22	Molchers & Co.		
Blanca Perdita	2 b	Tancredi	Ital. bge.	668	May 31	Thos. Howard & Co.		
Borneo	3 c	Shaw	Amer. sh.	739	April 26	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Brabane	3 c	Hudson	Brit. bge.	934	April 23	Russell & Co.		
Carl Ritter	3 c	Tiger	Ger. bge.	586	May 3	Siemsen & Co.		
Ceylon	2 c	Kelly	Amer. bge.	651	May 1	Olyphant & Co.		
Charlotte Andrews	2 c	Place	Brit. bge.	355	April 22	Rozario & Co.		
Chocola	2 c	Kennett	Brit. bge.	284	May 1	Gas Company		
Cochincha	4 c	Arias	Span. bge.	430	May 14	Remedios & Co.		
Corona	4 c	Spence	Brit. sh.	1189	Feb. 18	Meyer & Co.		
Crusader	4 c	Gorham	Amer. bge.	668	May 14	Captain		
Cuba	2 c	Stabel	Brit. bge.	310	April 23	Meyer & Co.		
Duvana	2 c	May	Brit. bge.	795	April 9	Meyer & Co.		
Echo	2 c	Tozer	Brit. bge.	369	April 27	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Elcano	2 c	Barmby	Amer. sh.	1181	Feb. 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Elise	3 c	Permen	Hawa. bg.	312	Mar. 30	Wielers & Co.		
Elizabeth Ostie	2 c	Flin	Brit. bge.	740	April 14	Meyer & Co.		
Melchior	2 c	Olshei	Brit. bge.	447	April 23	Wielers & Co.		
End	4 c	Brathwaite	Brit. bge.	495	April 1	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Formosa	4 c	Schweer	Ger. bge.	282	May 4	Melchers & Co.		
Forward	7 c	Vanderford	Brit. bge.	757	April 16	Rozario & Co.		
Frank Marion	4 c	Eldridge	Amer. bge.	678	April 7	Meyer & Co.		
Friedrich	4 c	Hoyer	Ger. sm. sc.	295	April 27	Wielers & Co.		
Genevieve	3 c	Leoprete	Foh. bge.	639	May 3	Landstein & Co.		
Georgina	2 c	Romney	Brit. bge.	466	April 18	Chinese		
Glamorganshire	4 c	McEachern	Brit. bge.	466	April 18	H. Kier & Co.		
Great Admiral	4 c	Thompson	Amer. sh.	1576	Aug. 19	Russell & Co.		
Gustav	4 c	H. Johnson	Ger. bg.	240	April 25	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
H. G. Johnson	7 c	Colby	Amer. bge.	1081	April 16	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Hai Columbia	3 c	Brereton	Am. 3m. sc.	363	May 4	Chinese		
Hotspur	2 c	Shaw	Brit. bge.	522	April 27	Captain		
Jenny McDonald	4 b	Stott	Brit. 3m. sc.	275	May 6	Chinese		
Johann Smidt	3 c	Whason	Brit. bge.	440	May 4	Molchers & Co.		
Mangerton	2 c	Thompson	Brit. bge.	330	May 6	Wielers & Co.		
Manuel	3 c	Egnillor	Span. sch.	282	May 7	Chinese		
Maria Charlotte	3 c	Selkirk	Foh. bge.	320	Mar. 23	Carlowitz & Co.		
Mosquito	5 b	Miles	Brit. bg.	197	Feb. 6	Rozario & Co.		
North Star	4 b	Thomson	Amer. sh.	1374	Feb. 28	Russell & Co.		
P. J. Carlton	4 b	Amsbury	Amer. bge.	966	Feb. 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Papa	3 c	Bloss	Ger. bge.	392	April 21	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Peihoo	3 c	Christiansen	Ger. bge.	261	April 23	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Prosperity	1 b	Hansen	Brit. bge.	476	May 10	Chinese		
Regulus	1 b	Lange	Ger. bge.	1115	May 1	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Sacramento	3 c	Nelson	Amer. bge.	1418	April 24	Butterfield & Swire		
San Lorenzo	4 c	Vidarte	Span. bg.	250	April 23	Remedios & Co.		
Sarah Nicholson	8 c	Selkirk	Brit. sh.	933	April 14	Butterfield & Swire		
Slameca Crown	1 c	Sass	Span. bg.	539	May 5	Tack Mac		
Sumatra	3 c	Olcough	Amer. sh.	1090	Sept. 5	Russell & Co.		
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